

# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OFFICE: AT THE SAME OLD STAND.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF  
Any Paper in  
Southern Tennessee

N. O. WALLACE,  
Editor and Publisher.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

Thursday Morning, Feb'y 11, 1869.

Unparalleled Corruption!

The "Sacred" School Fund

And who got it!

"Loyalty" steals \$300,000

The whole Affair Exposed

On Tuesday, the 2nd inst., the Special Committee to whom was intrusted the duty of investigating the school fund business in connection with the failure of the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, made a report extending over about 130 pages of foolscap. We pick out some of the luscious bits, leaving much untouched. Among those who were "bought with a price," all Radicals, we find S. M. Arnell quoted at \$5,500; Speaker Richards the same, Wines \$2,500, Hall \$1,000, Mullins \$500, and so on down to Duggan, who was to receive a hat as a consideration for his influence. When Mullins was fully satisfied that he was to receive \$500, he became elated, imbibed heavily, and told Parham, the lobby manager, to "tell Rutter that I remember him as a lovely spot in memory's waste, as the shadow of a great rock in the desert, as the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley; and as the cedar among the trees of Lebanon, so is Rutter among men."

It was proven by Rutter that Mullins received a very large sum to buy others, and as the money was never accounted for afterwards, the virtuous Congressman is to be prosecuted if he does not inform how the money was expended.

To Mr. Richard S. Parham, of Memphis, seems to have been entrusted the funds deemed necessary to bribe a favorite measure through the Legislature. We extract from his testimony, in the Press and Times:

Quest. At whose instance did you come to Nashville, and when, and under what solicitation, etc.

Ans. I came to Nashville first in January, 1866. I had started to Nashville on business personal to myself. I met Mr. Rutter on the road and he employed me to assist him in defeating Mr. Cherry, the President of the Merchants' National Bank of Memphis, in this effort to have that bank appointed Fiscal Agent of the State, and get the bonds of the State on deposit. Mr. Cherry was here and actively at work for that purpose, and had a resolution, or other legislative means pending looking to that end. After these were defeated, Mr. Rutter then employed me in having his bank selected for these purposes.

Quest. How did you aid him in this, and by what means?

Ans. The ultimate plan adopted was that we would have passed a resolution or bill through the Legislature leaving to some one or more of the State Executive officers to designate what banks should be the fiscal agents and depositories of the State, and would get political friends so to endorse us as would secure the first appointment, and thereby insure a large deposit and great influence; this plan ultimately succeeded, and we secured the passage of a bill to that effect, the forty-third section of the act passed May 26, 1866, being the general appropriation bill, giving the power and authority to the Treasurer to select these depositories, taking a bond for two hundred thousand dollars; the bond was given by Mr. Rutter, approved by the Governor and received by the Treasurer; I desire to say that I did not get any of these funds, nor did I know that the fund would be hazarded at the time, or know when the deposit was made; I thought that it would be fully as safe in the Tennessee National Bank as where it was.

Quest. What influences were brought to bear upon members, or what means used to secure the passage of this 43rd section, and what was the history of its passage, and upon what members?

Ans. Of course we became acquainted with members, and in a social way sought for their good opinion, rendered services in the way of drawing resolutions, bills and charters; in short adopted all the means usual to lobbying. In addition to these, we made promise to many members, (and to others for their influence,) offering to discount their notes or lend them money as they might need it. There never was, so far as I know, any money given directly in consideration of a specified vote or a direct bargain made to any member to the effect that if he voted for a certain resolution or bill he should have so much money. We gave promise and extended favors pending these negotiations of transactions, with the following gentlemen: S. M. Arnell of Maury, received part in consideration of a note discounted, and partly in cash. I cannot state the proportions—fifty-five hundred dollars, as a loan, I believe. F. S. Richards, of Shelby, partly in consideration of his note discounted, and partly in cash, received fifty-five hundred dollars. I know that five hundred of this was in cash sent by Mr. Rutter, all as a loan. Mr. Wines of Montgomery, received twenty-five hundred dollars. I don't know whether he ever gave any note or not. He said he wanted to speculate in some lands in the Northwest. James Mullins, of Bedford, to my knowledge, received only five hundred dollars in cash. I don't know that he ever gave any note. W. K. Hall, Senator, received one thousand dollars, for which he executed his note, with some gentleman from Kentucky; I think, as in-door. All these gentlemen promised to return the money at some time, or something to that effect.

There was a young man who was frequently with Mr. Wilson Duggan, of Sevier, who came to me and said if I would give him one hundred dollars he would secure Duggan's influence. I gave it to him. What he did with it I don't know, nor do I remember his name. I saw Mr. Rutter present Dr. Mulloy with a suit of clothes. Gen. John Eaton, Jr., told me that he was in the employ of Mr. Rutter to secure the passage of the bill. We consulted together frequently. He received one hundred dollars at one time to pay traveling expenses. All these transactions were had pending the passage of the bill, and before it passed. I disbursed about thirteen thousand dollars to various persons outside the Legislature to secure influence. I am now sued for the money.

Quest. State where the thirteen thousand dollars were deposited, and by whom actually paid out.

Ans. It was never deposited at all. I paid out some from hand to hand. For other amounts I drew checks on the Tennessee National Bank, and I would hand the check to some one, frequently to a third party, and saw the check no more. Generally I received actual cash, and paid it out myself, a great deal for drinks, suppers, drives, loans, etc.

Quest. Who did you regard as the warm friends of the measure?

Ans. The warmest friends were Arnell, Fason, Mullins, Duggan, Donaldson, Mulloy, Patton, Wines, and many others—these were the gentlemen who consulted together. In the Senate were Hall, Cypert, McKinney and others.

Quest. From your letters you express some doubts as to Richards, W. J. Smith and others. Were these gentlemen enemies of the bill?

Ans. They both were enemies of the bill, for a time. They afterwards became friends to it, and so expressed themselves. During the investigation afterward, Richards made the best speech on the side of the bank that was made in the House. I never made the initiative to these gentlemen (Smith and Richards.) They approached me as co-workers and friends of Rutter.

Quest. You have spoken of moneys that you have disbursed. Do you know of any other persons paying out any to the same end?

Ans. The moneys I have heretofore spoken of were those disbursed by myself and Rutter, and are such as come within my personal knowledge. I heard Rutter say that he had given S. K. N. Patton

some money. I don't remember the amount, I think four or five thousand dollars; also Barbour Lewis, General Eaton, John Martin and Judge Leonard. I understood him to say and mean that these gentlemen had been paid for services rendered in getting the State deposits and the fiscal agency for his bank. I heard him speak of having paid out other moneys, but cannot state the connection. Newspapers were paid for inserting articles favorable to the bank. These articles were usually written by outside parties, and the papers paid to insert them as editorials. I know that the Press and Times was paid for inserting an editorial which I wrote, recommending the passage of such a bill as was finally passed. The Banner was paid for inserting an article, as editorial, but I do not remember the substance; I think it was to prevent the passage of a fiscal agency bill, differing from the one we passed. All these transactions took place two years ago, and I have not recalled them since.

Quest. What bank in Nashville usually took your checks?

Ans. Mainly Wing, Toby & Co., though they were taken by several banks and persons. Most of the checks drawn by me went to Memphis by private hands.

Let us have Peace.

Having now become a permanent institution of the place, our past experience teaches us that large sales and small profits are better than small sales and large profits. We again solicit the patronage that has been so liberally extended to us, and would warn our friends and customers not to be humbugged with the idea that because we sell goods cheaper than others, that they are of inferior quality. We challenge comparison of brands, and will then sell from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than those who cry "wolf! wolf!" Very respectfully,

MURRAY & MORGAN.

Arnell, Mullins and Nunn telegraph from Washington city denying all complicity in the school fund swindle; but what is their unsupported denial worth against the sworn evidence of witnesses? And beside, their confessions in letters now in possession of the investigating committee is enough to convict them, even if there were no other proof. Their cases are now before the grand jury of Davidson county, with a very strong probability of indictments for swindling.

For the first time in many years, if ever, the whistle of a stationary engine was heard in Fayetteville last week. Messrs. Medearis & Stewart have so far progressed in their improvements, as to drive their carding machine and cotton gin by steam. Their manufactory will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, after which, we suppose, the looms will at once be placed in position and set to work.

"Brownlowism" is fast becoming a significant word in the English language; but whether history will insinuate that such an ism exalted or disgraced the character of a republic, we leave to the intelligent reader to conjecture. The clergy, as a mass, are gentlemen, and hence are very properly ashamed of Brownlow. History will strongly incline to regard him in a light not a whit more complimentary.

To Stock Raisers.

We have a large and choice variety of the best illustrations for horse and jack bills, and are now prepared to fill all orders for printing in the best style, and as cheap as the cheapest. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call at the Observer office, and see specimens.

"The Proof Sheet," as we have before said, is a model of typographic beauty. It is published by Collins & McLeester, 605 Jayne street, Philadelphia.

If you wish to buy land call on Holman & Holman.

## Folks who Humbug.

The hardest time and the tighter the money market the more readily are peopleswinded. When one is busy and work plenty, no thoughts of easy roads to wealth enter the head, but in the seasons of idleness and scarcity of work men are apt to take hold of almost anything that promises pay. This is all right when the business is legitimate, and to be encouraged. But the world is full of humbugs now-a-days, and many well meaning and innocent people are swindled out of money, when they can least afford it, by humbugging rascals who fill the newspapers with advertisements offering \$200, \$100, and \$75 per month, and easy work, to the whole world. You may set it down for a fact that few people get money in this world without laboring for it—and the more money the more work—unless they steal or swindle some one else out of their money. Few men, we all know, are thieves and swindlers, and many would fail even if they tried this latter kind of money getting.

We are led to these reflections by noticing in several of our exchanges advertisements setting forth extraordinary inducements for money making. Here is a sample:

"Parties in all sections of the country, having large or moderate means to invest in a safe and sure business. Address, &c."

You may set it down as a humbug—the advertisement does not state what the business is.

"\$325 a month and expenses—28 new articles. H. B. Shaw, Alfred, Me."

If the advertiser had enumerated stove-hooks, ink powders, paper packages, etc., you would not touch the business with a ten foot pole. Without doubt the articles are somewhat similar to those we name. Why he did not make the exact sum, \$325.75, one would make—over the left and expenses—disturbs us.

In the same paper, the Boston and Maine Carpet Co. offer 20 yards of Scotch carpet for \$8. It will prove Scotch carpet when you invest in it.

The Great One Dollar Sales belong to this latter class of swindles. You may be sure you cannot get a real article of merit for less than it is worth, and be also sure that you cannot get something worth \$10, or \$5, or \$3, for \$1; if you get anything at all in return for an investment of \$1, it is bound to be decidedly inferior or worthless.

Here is another—a humbug of another class in the same paper: "100 Photographs of beautiful women sent post-paid, for twenty-five cents. Address, &c."

If any among our readers are anxious to gaze at "things of beauty that are joys forever," we will agree to show them the real simon-pure articles, made of flesh, blood, gipsy bonnets and Grecian bends, on any Sabbath morning, here in the town of Fayetteville, for half the above price. There may be cotton, but no pasteboard, about our show.

We have in our possession a copy of a paper called "The Star Spangled Banner," published at Hinsdale, N. H., containing scores of advertisements which "a tale unfold" of more palpable swindles than those we mention. We may ventilate a few of them.

Parham is trying to amend and "correct" his school fund testimony, but has only succeeded in securing for himself the derision of all parties.

A resolution to disband all of the militia except four companies, has passed its first reading in the Senate.

After a mysterious absence of seven years, a man turns up in Holyoke, Massachusetts, to find his wife changed into his sister-in-law.

## A Colored Lawer in Nashville.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.—A few days since, while I was pricing some books at an extensive house in this city, a very black negro came in and began turning over the leaves of some law books in a very familiar manner. He was elaborately dressed, and to see him evidently taking such an interest in the dry technicalities of the law was novelty itself, for there was nothing in his look or his dress to distinguish him from a coal-heaver or a foot-black. The bookseller and myself stood looking at him in blank astonishment for some moments, but he paid no attention to us, and continued to glance over the pages and bundle the books with as much familiarity as would an old librarian.

"Something I can do for you to-day, sir?" asked the bookseller, in a tone which plainly showed that he didn't know what else to say. "Yes, sir; I want to buy a bill of law books, if we can agree on the price," answered the black mystery, as he laid story on the Constitution to one side.

"A bill of law books," exclaimed the vender of literature, in astonishment. "A bill of law books; who for, pray?"

"For myself."

"For you? What do you want with them?"

"Want to read 'em, and look up authority in several important cases which I have."

By this time I was not astonished, for I had no capacity left for the article, but evidently "the gentlemanly clerk" was very much nonplussed, for he was silent for the space of a minute. Then he got the use of his tongue, and proceeded to sell the gentleman from Africa such books as he desired.

"Are you a lawer?" I asked.

"Yes, sir; that is my profession."

"How long have you been practicing?"

"Only a few months."

"Do you get much business?"

"All I can do."

"In what courts do you practice?"

"Well, I practice in all the magistrates' court, in the county court, and before the United States Commissioner. I don't practice in the criminal court, because it don't pay. A man that's in jail has generally got nothing to pay a lawyer with."

"Do you practice altogether for the colored people?"

"Oh, no; the whites give me a great deal of business, and they are much better pay than the black ones. My white clients are nearly all the ones that I get any money out of, for the black people have not got much of anything to pay with, but I try to work just as well for those who can't pay as for those who can."

"How do the white lawyers treat you?"

"Oh, they treat me well enough and always give me a fair showing, only it appears to sorter hurt them when I gain a case over them, as I frequently do."

"Where are you from?"

"I am from Illinois, and have not been here long. I took a notion to be a lawyer, and to do that I had to leave Illinois and come to a free country."

This man is as black as a coal, and if he ever makes anything out of himself, no one can point to white blood in his veins as the cause.

In Cornersville, Giles county, a few days ago, while a young couple were just on the point of getting married, the brother of the lady, who was opposed to the match, fired a pistol through the window, fatally wounding the bridegroom. He died in an hour, but before he expired the lady insisted on having the marriage ceremony completed.

From this day I will offer any of my winter goods at cost or less. Don't get scared and think I am going to quit business. I am only fixing to take a new start in the spring.

Feb. 4. T. J. GRAY.

P. S.—Recollect to bring the Greenback.

Overcoats, heavy boots, ladies' winter dress goods, gent's clothing, at cost or less, at T. J. GRAY'S.

N. W. corner Square.

Gen. Cooper, of the militia, says he knows all the leaders of the Kluks in this country.

The Memphis Ledger of the 1st inst. says requisitions from Governor Clayton on Brownlow, properly approved, for sixty young men of that city for the destruction of arms from the steamer Hesper, have been made. It warns the Governor that an attempt to carry it out will result in bloodshed.

The Columbus Journal pointedly remarks that "every cord of wood given to the poor here will be so much fuel saved from us in another world."

A man in Providence, R. I., who applied to the Overseers of the Poor for aid, received an order on a grocer, and took the amount in cigars.

## PROFESSIONAL.

T. R. & S. B. RAMSEY.

At E. D. Ahin's old stand.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENNESSEE.

ARE now prepared to manufacture

Harnesses, Saddles, Bridles,

and Martingales in the best style,

and of the very best material. Collars,

Hames and Whips always on hand. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

Cheap for CASH or BARTER ONLY. Jan 21-12m

Jas. H. Bell,

GUN SMITH AND MACHINIST,

MADE by found at his residence in Fayetteville, prepared to repair all kinds of

Guns, Pistols, and Machines, in

double quick time. Terms, cash.

Jan 14-12m

L. E. DISMUKES, J. O. WOOD, W. B. MARTIN

DISMUKES, WOODS & MARTIN,

Attorneys at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

Office—South side of the Square, in Miller Block.

WILL practice law in the Courts of Lincoln and adjoining counties. Jan 7-12

WM. A. GILL & SONS,

Practical Millwrights,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this and adjoining counties, that they are at their service in all the various branches of their business.

GENERAL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

In new work or repairing Mills.

Address, Fayetteville, Tenn.

REPAIRERS—John Markum, Hugh Thompson, Esq., Col. John March, Gordon & Steele.

Dec 12-12m

E. T. COX & SONS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Ga.

PROMPT attention given to all consignments.

Oct 12

D. W. HOLMAN, J. H. HOLMAN,

Holman & Holman,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

BUY and SELL Real Estate on liberal terms.

Oct 29

MEDICAL NOTICE!

Dr. Joe. Dinwiddie

HAVING permanently located in Fayetteville for the purpose of practicing

Medicine and Dentistry,

offers his professional services to the citizens of town and surrounding country.

DENTISTRY

performed in all its branches. Special attention paid to irregularities of Teeth in children.

July 16

Office at Mrs. Cartwright's residence.

E. L. ALLEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

Office—South side of the Square, second story, adjoining County Court Clerk's office.

Oct 18

C. C. MCKINNEY,

Attorney at Law

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

Office: No. 3, near north-east corner of the Square.

Oct 12

Geo. B. BOYLES, JAS. H. BURNAM,

Boyles & Burnam,

Attorneys at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

WILL practice in Lincoln and adjoining counties. Office: Over Smith & Blake's Drug-Store.

Jan 17-12

D. W. HOLMAN, J. H. HOLMAN,

HOLMAN & HOLMAN,

Attorneys at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

PRACTICE in the Courts of Lincoln county. Cases in Bankruptcy promptly attended to.

Jan 30-12

A. S. COLYAR, A. S. MARKS,

Attorney at Law, Attorney at Law,

Nashville, Tenn. Winchester, Tenn.

J. W. NEWMAN, Attorney at Law,

Fayetteville, Tenn.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$300 A Month \$2.00

Agents Wanted

SERVICE AFLOAT.

In the Sumpter and the Alabama.

ADRIAN RAPHAEL SEMMES.

This work is a record of the heroic services rendered by this gallant commander and his devoted comrades during the war between the States; and is a book of thrilling interest to all lovers of the daring, brave and true. It tells of more than any book that has been issued for years. One agent in Baltimore sold 27 copies a day. One agent in Alabama sold 35 copies a day. It is more expensive than any other agent we have out reports rapid sales. Exclusive territory given to men of experience and ability. The work will be splendidly illustrated and bound. To secure good territory Address F. I. DIBBLE & CO. Publishing House, 208 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

## SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR.

30 PAGES. Gives full instructions for growing Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, &c. It is more expensive than any other agent we have out reports rapid sales. Exclusive territory given to men of experience and ability. The work will be splendidly illustrated and bound. To secure good territory Address F. I. DIBBLE & CO. Publishing House, 208 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

## PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES

FOR FARM, MINING, OR Mechanical Purposes.

THESE machines require no brick work; mounted on legs, they are especially adapted for use in Mills, Shops, Foundries, or Printing Rooms; or mounted on wheels, they are adapted for out-door work, Threshing, Wood Sowing, &c.

Circulars, with description and prices furnished on application to A. N. WOOD & CO., Eaton, Madison county, N. Y.

## EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

Young and Old Making Money.

Prices of Office with Press, \$15, \$20, \$30, \$40. Send for Circular, to Lower Pass Case, 23, Water St., Boston, Mass.

## Firemen's Caps and Belts

manufactured by H. T. GRACAP, 143 Grand St., N. Y. Sample Caps, with illustrated card, sent free.

## Get the Best Organs

AT PRICES OF INFERIOR WORK.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

respectfully solicit comparisons of the prices in their new